

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANT'S, JUNIOR, PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Four Dollars Per Annum....paid in advance.]

W E D N E S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 10, 1806.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

Sports of the Turf.

ON the last Tuesday in September, over Mr. Edmund Taylor's ground will be run for by 3 year old colts and fillies, a Sweepstake of 100 dollars each—5 colts entered and the subscription closed.

On the next day will be run for, two mile heats, a subscription purse, free for any nag which has never won a purse or sweepstake.

On the third day a subscription purse will be run for, which will be confined to horses raised in the county of Hanover.

Weights, &c. agreeable to the Richmond Jockey Club Rules.
September 2, 1806. w2

FRANKLIN'S LIFE & WORKS.

PROPOSALS,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE WORKS
OF
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

PHILOSOPHICAL, LITERARY, AND POLITICAL. ONE edition has been lately published in England in three volumes octavo; the papers contained in these volumes will be revised and compared with the papers in the possession of the editor of the Aurora, which are corrected in the hand writing of Dr. Franklin; and a considerable addition will be made of interesting papers, which have not appeared in any former edition, a few manuscripts never before published, and which are not noticed in the English collection lately published.

The publisher had for a considerable time past contemplated this publication, and had collected a number of articles which had incidentally fallen into his hands, and others, which by much industry he has been able to procure.

The additional papers it is presumed will form two additional volumes.

The whole will be put to press, as soon as the Divisions of Purley are completed—and will be printed on a superfine paper, and in a style suitable to the value of the work.

The price to subscribers for each volume will be 250 cents, payable only on delivery.

A printed proposal will be circulated without delay, and subscriptions will be received at the Book store of the publisher, Wm. Duane, and by the different booksellers throughout the U. States.

Land & Negroes, for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber, by Simen Glenn, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred pounds, due to John Price, and the necessary expenses in recording and carrying said deed into effect, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, in cash, at Amelia courthouse, on the 25th day of this month, it being Amelia county court day, TWO FEMALE SLAVES, to wit: Sally and Dicy.

WILLIAM PRICE, Trustee.
September 23, 1806. 8c

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Charles Craddock, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, for cash, at Amelia courthouse, on the 25th day of this month, it being Amelia county court day, TWO FEMALE SLAVES, to wit: Sally and Dicy.

Edmond Eggleston.
September 21, 1806. 3c

ON Saturday the 9th day of August, 1806, was committed to this jail, a negro man, of a rascally complexion, who calls himself BEN. JACKSON; he appears to be a boy 25 or 30 years of age, about five feet nine inches high; he has a scar under his right eye, one over his right eye and one on his forehead; he has lost a limb from his toes, from having been frost bitten, he says he is a free man and that he has a brother in Richmond, by name, Mingo Jackson, a blacksmith. Said Ben. Jackson has no papers to shew that he is free; he is therefore presumed to be a runaway. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

Thos. West, Jailor.
Gloucester county, Sept. 4, 1806. 8c

WILL BE SOLD,

TO the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 14th of October next, at the late residence of Mr. John Gunn, dec'd, in the county of Henrico, on James river, six miles below Richmond, all the FURNISHABLE PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the said Gunn, consisting of house and kitchen FURNITURE, about eighty volumes of BOOKS, plantation UTENSILS, crops of CORN, FODDER, HAY &c. stock of HORSES and CATTLE, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit of twelve months will be allowed for all sums exceeding ten dollars, with bond and approved security, bearing interest from the date—but the interest will be remitted if the principle is punctually paid. I deem it necessary to mention that among the horses are a colt and a filly, by Bedford and Diomed, out of a Danvers mare, whose dam was got by Cockfast. The colt is allowed by all who have seen him (and many of these are esteemed judges) to be as promising (if not more so) as any they have seen—as they are the joint property of an individual and the estate, the amount for which they may sell, will be divided, and separate bonds taken. Persons having demands against the estate are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment to

JOHN TURPIN, Sen. Adm'r.
September 5, 1806. tds

TAKE N. up by Wm. Alley, in the upper end of Henrico county, a small HORSE, about eight years old, about four feet eight or nine inches high, tiled all round, a star in his forehead, with black paces, no brand perceivable, appraised at fifty dollars.
May 17th, 1806. 3c

An Advantageous Sale.

ON Thursday the 30th of October next, will be SOLD, at my house, in Prince Edward county, about 12 miles above the courthouse, 9 valuable likely young Virginia born NEGROES, and all my stock of Cattle, Hogs and Horses, crop of Corn, Fodder, &c. also, 400 acres of LAND, well inclosed, with a good dwelling house and all out houses sufficient for a large family. It is thought unnecessary to give any particular description of the Land, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase, will wish to view it.

tds Joel Davis.
Prince Edward county, 29th Aug. 1806.

Forty Dollars

FOR the apprehension of PETER, who ran away on the 6th instant. He is about 17 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a very dark complexion, robust and rather handsome, stutters and appears very diffident when spoken to. As his father, who I am certain has instigated him to this conduct, is generally acquainted with the masters of vessels that sail to and from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, I think it highly probable that he is either in one of these places or on board some of the vessels that sail to and from them. The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for the delivery of the said boy. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring or carrying him out of the state.

Samuel Demoville.
Charles City, Aug. 30th, 1806. 1f

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By the Minerva, arrived at New York.

LONDON, July 8.

The funds yesterday, after various fluctuations, left off at the same prices at which they opened. This morning they experienced a depression of one per cent. in the omnium, and one half per cent. in consols.

Some very large sales were made by those who had previously bought to an immense amount. Those who bought so largely last week, may themselves, in some manner, have been the causes of the depression since Saturday. They held out the most confident assurances that peace would be signed immediately—Nay, so decisive was their tone and language, that they fixed almost the day and hour. On Thursday last they said that the negotiation had advanced so far that a message from the Lord Mayor might be expected in the course of the morning, and that of course it would be immediately transmitted to Lloyd's.

To Lloyd's therefore persons crowded from all quarters—the great room was filled: all in expectation of the messenger from the mansion house—the seats and benches, which would enable the persons occupying them to hear more distinctly the message read, were warmly contended for. No message came, and the hopes then held out not being realized, many began to think, either that some obstacles had occurred in the negotiation, or that it had entirely broken off. The fall since Saturday, is said to have been principally occasioned by a rumour, that France had demanded a reduction of our navy to a certain number—a demand, which of course could not be complied with. Then, as Lord Holland had not set off on Saturday, or yesterday, it was supposed that he would not set off at all. His lordship may rest assured that the speculators watch his steps well, and that the most eager & minute enquiries have been made at Holland House, as to his baggage, and whether any preparations are making for a long journey. It is now rumoured, that his lordship will not set out till the next week. Basilico, the messenger, has gone back to Paris: he set off on Saturday evening, and sailed in the Basilisk gun brig on Sunday. As he is directed to make all possible speed, and has made the last journey to and from Paris in less than a week, it is supposed he will return by Friday. Another report in circulation is, that Basilico will bring back the passports for Lord Holland, who will set off about Monday or Tuesday. The principal terms have been, according to report, arranged; his Lordship will have little else to do than give them an official form, and sign them. They would arrive in this country according to the wishes and intentions of ministers, after the prorogation of parliament.

Undoubtedly some notice may be expected to be taken of the negotiation in his Majesty's speech upon the prorogation. It may be said in it, that his Majesty having received, or having made (which ever be the fact) proposals of peace, is employed in a negotiation, which he hopes to bring to a favorable issue, and to make peace upon terms consistent with the honor, the security, and the interests of his Majesty's dominions. But it is probable that the session will not be permitted to close, without a question being put to his Majesty's minister upon the subject. It is reported, that very considerable differences of opinion existed in

the cabinet upon the subject, and that a division took place—the following members voting for peace:—Mr. Fox, Lord Henry Petty, Lord Moira, Lord Hawick, Lord Erskine, Lord Fitzwilliam. The ministers who voted against peace were, it is reported, Lord Grenville, Lord Spencer, Lord Sidmouth, Mr. Windham, Lord Ellenborough. Having thus published the rumors which have been circulated with respect to peace, not pledging ourselves either for the truth or falsehood of any of them, we shall publish another rumor which has reached us since writing the above. It is that the negotiations are broken off, and that ten battalions are immediately to be sent out upon a secret expedition.—Cour.

The following intelligence respecting the reported pacific negotiation between this country and France, appeared also in the Courier on Monday.

The depression of the funds on Saturday had damped the expectations of those who thought peace with France at no great distance. Because no official communication was made after the arrival of Basilico, who was supposed to have brought the ultimatum of the French government, it was immediately believed that the nature of that ultimatum was unfavorable. The fact is rumored to be quite the contrary.

The negotiation is reported to be so far advanced, that most, if not all the obstacles that existed, are said to have been removed; the principal terms to have been arranged; and nothing, it is added, remains to be done but to draw them up in official form.—Lord Holland, it has been asserted, is on the point of going to Paris; he will proceed thither not to commence a negotiation, but to sign the terms agreed upon between Mr. Fox and Mr. Talleyrand. Affairs having advanced thus far, it may appear, strange to our readers, that no official communication has been made; & that any delay should take place in the signing of the preliminaries. The following is rumored to be the reason. Were the preliminaries signed, they would of course be made public, and would be open to discussion in Parliament. They would in all probability give rise to warm and long debates; but Mr. Fox's health is not sufficiently restored to enable him to take part in them at present; & as he is the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has been principally concerned in negotiating the peace, his presence and active participation in the debates are deemed indispensable.

The negotiation therefore, it is added, will not be brought to a formal conclusion, nor the preliminaries be signed till after the prorogation of parliament, which will take place about the 25th inst. By this means, the ministers will gain time till the next session of parliament, and Mr. Fox will complete the re-establishment of his health, and be able to bear the fatigue of debating. It is probable too that parliament may be dissolved soon after peace has been signed.

The following Circular Letter has been sent by the French Minister of Marine to the Commanders at the different French ports:

CIRCULAR.

“PARIS, June 9.

“Sir—I acquaint you, that according to a decree of his Majesty of this date, the embargo is taken off all Russian vessels detained in consequence of the hostilities between the two countries, and that it is his Majesty's pleasure that all such vessels be at liberty to depart.

This measure must be considered as indicative of a speedy adjustment of the differences between the two countries. M. D'OUVRIL was expected to have left Vienna for Paris some time ago; but from the frequent conferences that have taken place between him and Mr. Adair since the arrival of the latter in the Austrian capital, it should seem as if M. D'OUVRIL had been directed to remain there for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Adair previously to his departure for Paris.

What probability is there that Great Britain can make peace, in the present posture of affairs, upon honorable terms?—Bonaparte would give us Malta we have little doubt—would he consent to our keeping the Cape of Good Hope? From his late declaration to Holland we should infer that he would not. But would the surrender of Malta, the Cape, and Pondicherry be deemed a peace honorable to this country? They are desirable possessions, it is true, but need we make peace to procure them?—We have all of them in our hands, and we know that the whole power of France cannot wrest them from us.—But is Russia, is Great Britain to desert the King of Naples, the victim of his alliance with us? Are we to make his misfortunes a source of profit to us? that is, are we to obtain the absolute surrender of Malta or any other place, on condition of acknowledging the new king of Naples? The minister that would do such an act,

would deserve the curses of mankind. If Peace be made without the complete re-establishment of the king of Naples in the possession of all his territories, that peace can neither be honorable to Great Britain nor to Russia.

Whilst the rise of the funds would induce us to suppose that peace was at no great distance, the state of affairs on the continent, the projects which Bonaparte has lately executed, and the designs he has just developed, would forbid our entertaining the slightest expectations of Peace. For under such circumstances can any one expect to make peace upon honorable & advantageous terms? When we refer to the motives that made Russia take up arms, will any man say that any peace she can negotiate can be honorable?—That she cannot at present oblige Bonaparte by force of arms, to measure back the gigantic strides he has taken, may be true.—But why sanction them by negotiating peace with him? Russia has nothing to fear from France? and with respect to commercial relations, she well knows that France cannot do without the produce of her territories: the iron, the sail-cloth, the hemp, flax, pitch, tar, timber, &c.

NORFOLK, September 5.

Yesterday arrived here the ship *Alexander*, Captain Lane, from Amsterdam. On Friday last, 45 leagues E. by S. of Cape Henry, Captain Lane discovered a large ship near another on fire, the former gave chase and came up with him, she was a French 74 gun ship; after having examined Captain Lane's papers she stood towards the vessel that was burning, which was an English one that had been captured. We have now no doubt that the fleet of Jerome Bonaparte is upon our coast.

Captain Waterman, of the ship *Mentor*, from Jamaica, was boarded off Cape Antonio by a British Frigate on the 24th of August, off Cape Florida, saw a fleet of 15 sail of ships, 6 of which appeared to be of the line.

September 4.
After our paper was prepared for press yesterday evening, the schooner *Father and Sons*, Captain Hopkins, arrived from London, by whom we received papers to the 12th of July.

These papers do not contain any thing of importance, but as we are persuaded the public mind at this moment is much agitated by the events of Europe, we have delayed the publication of our paper, in order to lay before our readers all that we have received by this arrival, which is 10 days later from London, than has been received in this country; whatever we have deemed interesting, we have selected.

As our paper was this morning putting to press, we were favored with a Baltimore paper of Monday, in which it is stated, that accounts had been received at New York, via the *West Indies*, that peace had been concluded between England and France. This intelligence was brought by a frigate arrived at Barbadoes, which is said to have left England the 14th of July.

We doubt this information, as our dates to the 12th do not hint at such a circumstance being so near. Captain Hopkins heard nothing of it in the Downs, which he left the 14th or 15th of July.

London, July 9.
Mr. Basilico, the Messenger, who left town on Saturday night for Paris with dispatches, landed at Boulogne, at twelve o'clock on Sunday night, and immediately proceeded on his journey.

The Gottenburgh mail, which arrived yesterday, brought no intelligence of importance. It was the general opinion in Sweden, that the mediation offered by the emperor Alexander had been rejected. The blockade of the Prussian ports still continued.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Hamburgh has favored us with a sight of the Correspondence of the 1st instant. The only information it furnishes is, that M. D'OUVRIL had not set off to Paris, as was expected; but was said to be on the eve of departure for Baden, where he intended to remain some time for the benefit of his health.

Yesterday the funds experienced a further depression: Omnium commenced at 6 1-2 premium, and closed at 5 1-2. At the early part of the market, the sellers were numerous. The fall was attributed to the circumstance of some regiments of the guards having received orders to be in readiness to embark as it is supposed, for Sicily.

An animated discussion took place in the house of lords last night on series of the motions made by Lord Melville, respecting the appointment of a governor-general of India. The motions were rejected. The space below the bar was uncommon-

ly crowded? a recent circumstance having given an importance to the motions to which they were not otherwise entitled.

July 10.
Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 2d and Dutch to the 7th inst.

It appears by an article dated Trieste, June 12, that no greater progress had been made towards putting the French in possession of Cattaro, than assembling the vessels and troops which were to proceed to that place, for the purpose of receiving it from the Russians. The Austrian detachments intended for this service had not all arrived, nor does count Bellegarde, as mentioned in former accounts, appear to have proceeded to Cattaro. The arrival of orders, however, for its evacuation is repeated with the same confidence as it has been during the last month.

Several of the German kingdoms and principalities are to form some kind of confederative power, under the guarantee of France. This political union may be considered as preparatory to that important change which Bonaparte intends to effect in the constitution of the empire.

We find in one of the minor French papers, the substance of the order for taking the embargo off Russian vessels. It is not, however, given as a decree of Bonaparte, but appears in the Paris news as an article of intelligence from Bordeaux, stating, that the commissary general of the marine at that port had received orders to that effect.

All the accounts from Bavaria and Saxonia represent the Austrian prisoners as about to return home, and the French armies as preparing to repass the Rhine; these important movements, it is admitted at the same time, depend entirely upon the evacuation of Cattaro.

It is mentioned, in an article from Paris in the Dutch papers, “that Lord Yarmouth was seen from time to time to visit the hotel of the minister for foreign affairs.” It is upon this circumstance, and his lordship's stay at Paris, that reports were circulated in that city that negotiations were to be opened with England.

The health of the Pope is said to be visibly affected. The Holy Father, it seems, began to decline the very day a detachment of the French army entered Rome.

The Dutch papers contain the address of their High Mightinesses in answer to the speech of his Majesty King Louis. We should in vain seek in the records of French or Italian servility for adulation more fulsome or disgusting.—Times.

Lord Holland, who, according to the city reports was to have set out for Paris on Monday last, to place the seal of form to a treaty of peace between this country and France, still remains in town; nor is there any immediate likelihood of his setting out on any such mission. The magnitude of the force and orders for the Mediterranean, shews how slight the expectation of ministers are with respect to any favorable result to the present negotiation—a negotiation entered into by Bonaparte upon the insolent presumption “that England is sufficiently humbled to listen to such terms as he may choose to dictate to her.”

The foreign intelligence of yesterday is also of an anti-pacific complexion. The Hamburgh paper of the 1st, in contradiction to the accounts in the last French and Dutch papers, so far from confirming the statement of the Russian plenipotentiary, D'OUVRIL, being on his way to Paris, says, that he was on the eve of setting out for Baden, there to remain some time “for the benefit of his health;” a circumstance demonstrative, at least, of some kind of disposition on the part of the Russians. By the Gottenburgh mails, we learn, that the efforts of the emperor Alexander, to restore a good understanding between the courts of Berlin and Stockholm have failed, owing probably to the continued predominance of French influence in the councils of his Prussian majesty. The Dutch papers are not of a more recent date than those which had before been received. The Hayden paper of the 4th, states that King Louis is going on a tour through his kingdom.

The funds were yesterday tolerably steady at the prices of the preceding day; they varied merely a shade, and the inclination was upwards.

July 11.
Nothing further is yet known respecting the progress of the negotiation between this country and France; and we still firmly adhere to the opinion which from time to time we have deemed it our duty to submit to the public upon this subject. Mr. Basilico the messenger, is expected to return in a day or two from Paris, with the answer to Mr. Fox's last dispatch to M. Talleyrand.

The expedition about to proceed to the Mediterranean, will consist of the corps which we distinctly mentioned on Tuesday, amount to upwards 12,000 men.